THE PACIFIC Commercial Adbertiser.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10. INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. 1876, Philadelphia.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR FOREIGN EXHIBITORS. The Congress of the United States of America has provided for the holding of an Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and

Mine. A proclamation by the President, issued July 4, 1873, announced the Exhibition and commended it to all nations. Upon the nomination of the Governors of the States and Territories of the United States the President has appointed Commissioners to represent each State and Territory in the United States

Centennial Commission. This Commission has been charged with the duty of perfecting and carrying out the plan for holding the Exhibition. Its officers are: President-Joseph R. Hawley, Connecticut. Vice-Presidents-A. T. Goshorn, Ohio; Orestes

Cleveland, New Jersey; Wm. M. Byrd, Alabama; John D. Creigh, California; Robert Lowry, Iowa; Robert Mallery, Kentucky. Director-General-Alfred T. Goshorn, Obio.

Secretary-John L. Campbell, Indiana. Executive Committee-Daniel J. Morrell, Pennsylvania; Alfred T. Goshorn, Ohio; Walter W. Wood, Virginia; E. A. Straw, New Hampshire; N. M. Beckwith, New York; James T. Earle, Maryland; George H. Corliss, Rhode Island; John G. Stevens, New Jersey; Alexander R. Boteler, West Virginia; Richard C. McCormick, Arizona; Lewis Waln Smith, Georgia; John Lynch, Louisiana; James Birney, Michigan. The Exhibition will be held at Fairmount Park,

on the 19th day of April, 1876, and closed on the 19th of October following. All Governments have been invited to appoint Commissions, for the purpose of organizing their departments of the Exhibition. The Director-General should be notified of the appointment of such Foreign Commissions before January 1,

in the City of Philadelphia, and will be opened

Full diagrams of the buildings and grounds will be furnished to the Foreign Commissions on or before February 1, 1875, indicating the localities to be occupied by each nation, subject, however, to revision and readjustment.

Applications for space and negotiations relative thereto must be conducted with the Commission of the country to which the applicant belongs. Foreign Commissions are requested to notify the Director-General, not later than May 1, 1875. whether they desire any increase or diminution of the space offered them, and the amount.

Before December 1, 1875, the Foreign Commissions must furnish the Director-General with approximate plans showing the manner of allotting the space assigned to them, and also with lists of their exhibitors, and other information necessary for the preparation of the Official Catalogue. Products brought into the United States, at the ports of Boston. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., Port Huron, New Orleans,

or San Francisco, intended for display at the International Exhibition, will be allowed to go forward to the Exhibition buildings, under proper supervision of customs officers, without examination at such ports of original entry, and at the close of the Exhibition will be allowed to go forward to the port from which they are to be exported. No duties will be levied upon such goods, unless entered for consumption in the United

The transportation, receiving, unpacking, and arranging of the products for exhibition will be at the expense of the exhibitor.

The installation of heavy articles requiring special foundations or adjustment should, by special arrangement, begin as soon as the progress of the work upon the buildings will permit. The general reception of articles at the Exhibition Buildings will commence on January 1, 1876, and no articles will be admitted after March 31, 1876. Space assigned to Foreign Commissions and not

the Director-General for reaseignment. If products are not intended for competition, it must be so stated by the Exhibitor; and they will be excluded from the examination by the Inter-

An Official Catalogue will be published in four distinct versions,-viz., English, French, German, and Spanish. The sale of Catalogues is served to the Centennial Commission.

The ten departments of the classification which will determine the relative location of articles in the Exhibition,-except in such collective exhibitions as may receive special sanction,-and also the arrangement of names in the Catalogue, are 1. Raw Materials-Mineral, Vegetable, and

2. Materials and Manufactures used for Food, or in the Arts, the result of Extractive or Combining Processes. 3. Textile and Felted Fabrics; Apparel, Costumes, and Ornaments for the Person. 4. Furniture and Manufactures of general use

in construction and in dwellings. . Tools, Implements, Machines, and Processes. 6. Motors and Transportation. 7. Apparatus and Methods for the increase and

diffusion of knowledge. 8. Engineering, Public Works, Architecture, 9. Plastic and Graphic Arts.

10. Objects illustrating efforts for the improvement of the Physical, Intellectual, and Moral Condition of Man Foreign Commissions may publish Catalogues

of their respective sections.

Exhibitors will not be charged for space. A limited quantity of steam and water-power will be supplied gratuitously. The quantity of each will be settled definitively at the time of the allotments of space. Any power required by the exhibitor in excess of that allowed will be furnished by the Centennial Commission at a fixed

Demands for such excess of power must also be settled at the time of the allotment of guidance which may rival the tedious prolixity of Exhibitors must provide, at their own cost, all show-cases, shelving, counters, fittings, etc., which they may require; and all countershafts, with their pulleys, belting, etc., for the transmission of power from the main shafts in the Machinery Hall. All arrangements of articles and decorations must be in conformity with the gen-

eral plan adopted by the Director-General. Special constructions of any kind, whether in the buildings or grounds, can only be made upon the written approval of the Director-General. The Centennial Commission will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the Exhibition; but it will in no way be responsible

for damage or loss of any kind, or for accidents by fire or otherwise, however originating. Favorable facilities will be arranged by which exhibitors or Foreign Commissions may insure

their own goods. Foreign Commissions may employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours the Exhibition is open to the public. Appointments of such watchmen will be subject to the approval of the Director-General.

Foreign Commissions, or such agents as they drink. Losing all his clients, he went to mining, may designate, shall be responsible for the receiv. and joined a rough miner named Spokes. At the ing, unpacking, and arrangement of objects, as end of a week Pokesbury appeared in town with well as for their removal at the close of the Exhi- a black eye, a swollen nose and lacerated garbition; but no person shall be permitted to act as such agent until he can give to the Director-Gen- about it. 'Well, you see, 'said he, 'Billy and I eral written evidence of his having been ap were partners, and I like Billy, for he's a wellproved by the proper Commission.

Each package must be addressed "To the Commission for [Name of Country] at the Interpa-tional Exhibition of 1876, Philadelphia, United States of America," and should have at least two labels affixed to different but not opposite sides of each case, and giving the following information .- and Billy, instead of allowing for astronomical (1) The country from which it comes; (2) name or firm of the exhibitor; (3) residence of

the exhibitor; (4) department to which objects belong; (5) total number of packages sent by that exhibitor; (6) serial number of that partic-

Within each package should be a list of all objects it contains.

If no authorized person is at hand to receive goods on their arrival at the Exhibition building, they will be removed without delay, and stored at the cost and risk of whomsoever it may concern. empirical preparations whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exhibition.

prior to the close of the Exhibition. productions of articles exhibited, will only be the Senator, "Morton stuck on doctrinaire."

allowed upon the joint assent of the exhibitor and the Director-General; but views of portions of the building may be made upon the Director-Gen-

Immediately after the close of the Exhibition exhibitors shall remove their effects, and complete such removal before December 31, 1876. Goods then remaining will be removed by the Director-General and sold for expenses, or otherwise disposed of under the direction of the Centennial Com-

Each person who becomes an exhibitor thereby acknowledges and undertakes to keep the rules and regulations established for the government of Special regulations will be issued concerning

the exhibition of fine arts, the organization of international juries, awards of prizes, and sales of special articles within the buildings, and on other soints not touched upon in these preliminary in-Communications concerning the Exhibition

should be addressed to "The Director-General, nternational Exhibition, 1876, Philadelphia, The Centennial Commission reserves the right to explain or amend these regulations, whenever

t may be deemed necessary for the interests of the A. T. GOSHORN. Director-General. JOHN L. CAMPBELL,

Secreta PHHADELPHIA, July 4, 1874.

[From the Otago (N. Z.) Witness] Sabbath Observance.

In the middle of a controversy upon the Sab bath question we take the opportunity of presenting our readers with a few of the facts of history concerning the day. So much is being said, and so ignorantly, upon both sides, that a few historical notes cannot be without interest. For the first five centuries of Christianity no writer ventures to claim a Divine obligation for the Fourth Commandment, or to identify the Sabbath with the Lord's Day. Justyn Martyr says Christians met together upon the First Day because " on it God dispelled the darkness and the original state of things, and formed the world." The fathers before Abraham himself, and his sons up to the days of Moses, pleased God without keeping Sabbath. Irenœus declared that the Sabbath, like the whole Jewish law, was symbolical. Tertullian says-" He who argues for Sabbath keeping and circumcision must show that Adam and Abel, and the just of old time, observed these things. We have nothing to do with Sabbaths or other Jewish festivals, much less with

those of the heather," Origen says, "It is one of the marks of the perfect Christian to keep the Lord's Day. As for the Sabbath, it has passed away as a matter of obligation." Cyprian, Commodian, Clement, of Alexandria, Dionysius, and Milito, all wrote to much the same purpose during the first two centuries. The celebrated edict of Constantine ran as follows: "On the venerable day of the sun, let the magistrates and the people residing in cities rest, and let all workshops be closed. In the country, however, persons engaged in the work of cultivation may reely and lawfully continue their pursuits, because it often happens that another day is not so suitable for grain growing or for vine planting;

lest by neglecting the proper moments for such operations the bounty of heaven should be lost."

Athanasius, B shop of Alexandria, A. D. 326, clearly enforces the fact that the Sabbath, the end of the old creation, has set in. Macarius, A. D. 350, spiritualizes the Sabbath, which he calls a purely Jewish institution. "They who rest from sin, keep a true, delightsome, and holy Sabbath." Cyril, A. D. 345, says, "Turn thou not out of the way to Samaritanism or Judaism. Reject all observance of Sabbaths, and call not meats which are really matters of indifference, common, or unclean." Gregory, A. D. 372, says of the Sabbath that it was part of the old law, and to be classed with the other ordinances of that law, circumcision, distinction of meats, sacrifices, and the like. Chrysostom solemply warns Christians against "Sabbatizing with the Jews. The Sabbath, as an observance, is now abolished, the first day of the week is to be honored." To quote the words of an eminent authority, "in no clearly genuine passage that I can discover, or in any public document, ecclesioccupied on the 1st of April, 1876, will revert to astical or civil, is the Fourth Commandment

referred to as the ground of the obligation to observe the Lord's Day. In no passage is there anything like a reference to the Creation words, as the ground of the obligation to observe it. In no passage is there anything like the confusion between the seventh day and the one day in seven of which we have heard so much in England since A. D. 1595. In no passage is there any hint of the transfer of the Sabbath to the Lord's Day, or of the planting of the Lord's Day on the ruins of the Sabbath, these fictions of

The catena of evidence we have quoted proves very clearly that in those ages which are usually onsidered the purer ones, the obligation of the Fourth Commandment was not even dreamed of. From the eighth to the fifteenth century a gradual dentification of the Sabbath with the Lord's Day set in, though even in those dark ages there were not wanting bold hearts and vigorous pens to distinguish and define. Still, as time passed on, it is clear that there was a general tendency to confuse the two things. We have one learned writer telling us, " that if a musician wait upon a gentleman to recreate his mind with music, and they are agreed upon certain wages, he sins in case he plays or sings to him on Holy Days, including the Lord's Day, but not if his reward be doubtful, or depend only upon the bounty of the dinner, commits a mortal sin, but not if he be hired by the month or year. Meat may be dressed upon the Lord's Day, but to wash dishes

parties who enjoy his music. A cook that on a Holy Day is hired to make a feast or to dress a is unlawful. A man that travels on Holy Days to any special shrine or saint commits no sin, but he amits a sin if he returns home upon those days." Such puerilities are indeed the necessary consequence of attempting to govern the observance of a Christian festival by the rules given for a ceremonial Jewish observance. They have been the stock-in-trade of those not inaptly called "moral invertebrates," who are unable to rule their conduct without a precision in their laws of

a conveyance, and imitate the minuteness of a mediaval casnist. To give one more quotation, from Thorndike Of the principles of Christian truth." Speaking of the Saturday-Sabbath Christians he says: "And surely those simple people who of late times have taken upon them to keep Saturday, though it were in truth and effect no less than renouncing of their Christianity, yet in reason did no more than pursue the grounds which their predecissors had laid, and draw the conclusion which necessarily follows upon these premisesthat if the Fourth Commandment be in force,

Jews were never tied to keep it." What Mr. Morton Reminded Mr. Jones Of.

then either the Saturday is to be kept or the

[Don Platt, in the Capital.] "I think," I said, "Morton stuck on the word doctrinaire;' it had such a dreadful sound to him." "He reminded me," responded the Senator, "of a queer character we once had in Nevada. by the name of Pokebury. He was a lawyer of some prominence, but came to nothing through ments. Of course we were anxious to know all meaning man for an uneducated man. But Billy and I dissolved partnership; we settled and struck -leastwise we struck each other, and Billy settled. Our first little difference was of an astronomical character. We divided the day different. Billy divided on 6 A. M., and I divided on 10 A. M., difference, said I was a lazy dog. But I didn't mind that, for Billy was my partner, you see, and had a right to his views. Then we differed on ablution. Billy abluted before breakfast, and said I was a dirty dog, for you see I always ablute after breakfast. But I didn't mind that, for people will differ, and, so long as the difference don't affect business, what's the odds? But the third difference was just a little too much for me. We were sitting down to beans and slapjacks, and Billy blowing about my being a greedy dog, when

TONGUE-SINS.

The readers of the epistle of James are tempted to think that he exaggerates the heinousness of very interesting and suggestive statement on a sins of the tongue, when he says, "The tongue is subject just now much discussed a fire, a world of iniquity: so is the tongue among our members, that it defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the course of nature, and it is set on fire of hell. on fire of hell. . . . It is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison!" But one comes more and more to take the apostle's side in the argument, as he has experience of the world, and, alas! of the church also. The wounded feelings, the sundered friendships, the life-long quarrels, the unjust and cruel suspicions, the blasted repu-tations, the ruined usefulness which are the result of hasty words, gossiping words, boastful words, ambitious words, jealous words, and slanderous words, the judgment-day alone will reveal. It might be thought a self-evident rule of udgment, to impute no base motive, at least as ong as another is possible, and until we have, not suspicious appearance, which is often misleading, but positive evidence of wrong. Ought not our experience to teach us caution in this respect? Have we not sometimes ascertained that we judged a brother too hastily, and thus with great injustice? Have we not been thus judged by others, also, to our sore grief, and cruel injury?

Shall we affirm that Christians peculiarly sin in this direction? The accusation might seem severe, yet it would hardly be baseless. There certainly is special temptation for them to commit such sins. They are little drawn towards overt crimes which demand cool predetermination, and are obviously inconsistent with all right principle. They are usually on their guard, also, against the gross sins which spring upon one a powerful temptation by appeal to a strong natural assion. They are not so watchful against what s less rare, and, in ordinary opinion, less flagrant, the misuse of the tongue. It is easy to talk: in fact, one must talk with one's friends; the character and deeds of others come into disthough it be unjust, or to suggest an interesting downright charge, though it be false, is more than many can withstand. infant, as directed, being four or five times that usually regarded as safe." Another case is the

The evil does not most commonly arise from conscious malice, but from a blameworthy careessness. It is one of the cases in which

Evil is wrought By want of thought, As well as by want of heart."

If we were thoughtful of the feelings and interests of others, even as we desire them to be of our feelings and interests, we should more carefully avoid those words of needless and unjust criticism and deprecation, which slip so easily from the tongue in the glow of conversation. Perhaps the best corrective of this class of tongue sins is, to take pains to think and speak of the good qualities of the absent, if we have occasion to refer to them; and to cultivate the habit of turning conversation into a more profitable chan-

nel than a discussion of the merits of individuals. The practice often indulged becomes a fatal habit, and there are men and women, professedly Christians, who are characteristically slanderous, and whose tongues are, as described by James, 'full of deadly poison." The sin is none the less, that they try to imagine that they are doing God service, in pointing out faults which deserve rebuke. They point them out (if they are real, which commonly they are not), in no way nor spirit sustained by the gospel. They are simply those whom the Bible calls "whisperers," "backoiters," "slanderers," and the pure minded dread even to meet them, and to encounter the sewerlike stream of their conversation, which imputes evil, often wholly imaginary, to high and low, to clergymen and laymen, to men and women, with equal freedom. The very sight of them reminds one of carrion crows, vultures, ghouls, and other unclean beings which live on corruption. If church discipline means anything it should take hold of such cases.

Perhaps this wickedness besets Christians as

often in connection with controversy as elsewhere.

That a brother Christian has espoused a different side of a controverted question is supposed to render it proper to put him under suspicion of evil in all that he does! Thenceforth these malignant controversialists, who all the time claim to be contending for God, for purity, and for Bible truth! do their best to pervert his language, to malign his motives, and to blacken his character. How could be differ in judgment from them, who excel in wisdom and in righteousness, except for some base reason! He is a timeserver, he is bribed, he is unsound in the faith, he aims to corrupt the church, he is loose in his life, he knows nothing of religion! Thus it comes about that even religious controversy, which of all kinds should be most charitable and candid, is commonly the most bitter, the most disingenuous, and the most abounding in personalities. The same is true of the discussions attendant upon professed reforms, which often degenerate into methods of vituperation, and the publication of slanders upon all who refuse to come into their councils, or to unite with their organization. The maxims seem openly to be acted upon; "Let us do evil, that good come"-"Anything to help the cause "-" The man who is not of our party must be corrupt." It is but a few days since we heard that a minister of the gospel, universally known and loved, a total abstinence man from his boyhood, and a zealous prohibitionist, but oposed to a third political party, was reported by the advocates of the latter as an imbiber of lager beer! The evidence was, the suspicion of those who were on the opposite of the debate in a temperance convention! The uttering of such slanders is what ruins the influence of many who might be powerful champions of the right. They make enemies to the cause which they advocate and pile obstacles in the way of its success. Nay, that is not all; they bring piety itself into suspicion as they link holy phraseology and loud professions of zeal for purity to reckless speech concerning others, and the most uncharitable judgments of their brethren. Would that the sturdy. plain-spoken James, who left Paul to preach orthodox doctrine, while he looked after orthodox practice, might return to warn the churches afresh against sins of the tongue, especially in these days of post-offices and newspapers, when words run into private correspondence and public

It is owing to want of conscience in this respect that professedly religious papers, which are always carping at the short comings of others and dealing in gross personalities, come to have the character which F. W. Robertson attributed to The Record, in a letter to a friend:

The Record has done me the honor to abuse me for some time past, for which I thank them gratefully. God forbid they should ever praise me. One number alone contained four unscrupulous lies about me, on no better evidence than that somebody had told them, who had been told by somebody else. They shall have no dis-claimer from me. If The Record can put a man down, the sooner he is put down the better. . . The evangelicalism (so called) of The Record is an emasculated cur, snarling at all that is better than itself, cowardly, lying, and slanderous. It is not worth while to stop your horse and castigate it; for it will be off yelping, and come back to snarl. An evangelical clergyman admitted some proofs I had given him of The Record's cowardice and dishonesty, but said, "Well, in spite of that I like it, because it upholds the truth, and is a great witness for religion.' "So," said I, " is that the creed of evangelicalism? A man may be a liar, a coward, and slanderous, and still uphold the truth!"- Chicago

handkerchief for half an hour or more at an unknown lady, whom he discovered at a distant point on the shore, was encouraged by a warm Dundee. response to his signals to approach his charmer. Imagine his feelings, when, on drawing nearer, he saw that it was his own dear wife whom he had left at the hotel but a short time before. "Why, how remarkable we should have recognized each other at such a distance!" exclaimed both in the same breath; and then they changed

Lord Dufferin, at Chicago the other day, made a model diplomatic speech. The prominent Anglo-Saxon among his neighbors and friends squeezed him for a speech. Lord Duffering being Governor General of Canada, was thought to be full of new ideas on the subject of Canadian Reciprocity, and the mercurial people who throng the Chicago Board of Trade thought they would "bring him Articles that are in any way dangerous or for those molasses." This was too much—no ont." He said among other impressive things offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and man can say those molasses' to me and live, and that it would not become him as Gevernor General that now bind these powers to the United States." of discount.

Alcohol Versus Opium.

The Chicago Tribune presents the following Until 1840 our importation of opium did not exceed the proper medicinal demand for the drug. We used in that year about 24,000 pounds of it. It is an unruly evil, In 1870 we imported 154,841 pounds; in 1872. over 250,000. The Chinese demand for opium prepared for smoking accounts for about oneeighth of this. Three-eighths are absorbed in prescriptions-prescriptions which are too often recklessly written, as we shall show hereafter. This to remind his hearers that it cost no more to leaves fifty per cent., or about 125,000 pounds of poison, unaccounted for. The books of wholesale drug houses in the East show heavy sales of opium to the country dealers. The habit of opium eating seems to prevail chiefly among women. The fact may explain the great per centage of farmers' wives in lunatic asylums. The author of "The Opium Habit " estimates that there are 80,000 or 100,000 habitual opium eaters in the country. There are somewhat precise returns, however, only from the State of statistics-Massachusetts. The apothecaries in the smaller towns of the Commonwealth report an alarming state of things.

> druggists to the Board of Health. Those addicted to opium are all females. Several nervous women take opium here. I think the use of opium has slightly increased,

mostly among females. There are probably half a dozen opium eaters here, all females but one. One opium eater in town-a woman. The use of opium has greatly increased, especi-

ally among females. The causes of this alarming babit of self-pois oning are several. The taste is often implanted in early infancy by the use of the drugged syrups which foolish mothers give to their restless babies The Massachusetts Board of Health indorses the and when the conversation is well under way, and author of "Opium and the Opium Appetite" in his statement that "the basis of what is known cussion, the temptation to say a "smart" thing, as Winslow's Soothing Syrup is morphia; a recent analysis of this medicine gave one grain of the suspicion, though it be baseless, or to make a alkaloid to an ounce of the syrup; the dose for an

rashness of physicians in prescribing the drug. Out of fifty apothecaries, fourteen mention this as a great reason of the growth of the habit. The opiate treatment of neuralgia is very com-

mon and very mischievous. This disease, by the way, first led DeQuincey to use the deadly drug. The third great cause is the denial of the natural craving for alcohol. Man, balked of one stimulant, takes another. "It is a significant fact that both in England and in this country the total abstinence movement was almost immediately followed by an increased consumption of opium." The English importation doubled within five years of the outbreak of the movement. When teetotalism gained ground in America, our importation-although the price of opium had just increased 50 per cent.-rose in the proportion of 3.5 to 1. Stille, in his "Therapeutics and Materia Medica," says: "The habit of opium-chewing has become very prevalent in the British Islands, especially since the use of alcoholic drinks has been to so great an extent abandoned." Morehouse, in his "History of Inebriating Liquors," declares that the Mahommetans began to use opium when wine was forpium and similar substances are very generally

instances establish a probability that opium and alcohol conflict with each other. The use of one is apt to involve the disuse of the other. A number of Massachusetts apothecaries take this view. One Boston druggist says : " Have but one customer, and that a noted temperance lecturer." The prevalence of the habit among women probably explained by the unhappiness of most of them, the mental stagnation, the liability to nervous depression, and, in the country, the seclusion and the grinding physical work. More-over, woman are excluded by public opinion from the beer hall and the dram shop, and they are very subservient to that opinion. Their stimulants must be secret. Opium, in its various forms of

used in place of alcoholic stimulants. These

can be taken readily in private and without interruption of duty. The relation between alcohol and opium is of special importance. If our prohibitory laws are not only bringing with them the usual evils of sumptuary legislation, but are driving thousands of people to the use of a poison that is far worse than alcohol, we need to know it. Rash legislation may fatally affect morals. The English taste for fiery liquors-a taste that we have inherited -is attributed by many thinkers to the heavy tariff imposed upon French light wines in 1703. This practically shut the latter out of the market, and drove the English to the use of the heavy wines of Portugal. The taste once gained grew

laudanum, paregoric, and sulphate of morphia,

Extraordinary Heroism. The London Gazette of July 10th publishes an account of the extraordinary adventures of a part of the crew of the bark "Arracan," of Greenock, which while on a voyage from Shields to Bombay with a cargo of coals, took fire from spontaneous combustion of her cargo, and on the 17th of February was abandoned by her crew, who then took to their boats and endeavored to make for the Maldive Islands. The boats kept company until the 20th, when finding the currents too strong it was agreed to separate after dividing the provisions. The master in command of the longboat then made for Cochin ; the mate in charge of the gig, and the second mate David Webster, in charge of the pinnance with four of the crew-viz : three men and one boy-made for the Maldive Islands. After two days Webster's boat was injured by a heavy sea, and could not keep up with the gig, and lost sight of her. From this time the pinnance was kept working to windward until the 9th of March, by which day the provisions and water had been consumed. Shortly afterwards the crew cast lots which of them should be first killed to be eaten and the lot fell upon the ship's boy Horner; but Webster who had been asleep, was awakened in time to save the boy's life. After dark an attempt was made to kill Webster himself, but the boy Horner awoke him in time to save himself. On the following day Webster having fallen asleep was awakened by the struggles of the crew for the possession of his gun, with which to shoot him. Two hours later the crew attempted to take Horner's life again, but were prevented by the determined conduct of Webster, who threatened to shoot and throw overboard the first man who laid hands on the boy. The next day one of the crew attempted to sink the boat, but Webster mastered him and prevented further mischief. Two days later the same member of the crew again tried to sink the boat, and expressed his determination to take the boy's life. For this he would have been shot had not the cap on the gun missed fire. Soon after, putting a fresh cap on his gun, a bird flew over the boat which Webster shot; it was at once seized and devoured by the crew, even to the bones and feathers. During the next five days the crew were quieter, subsisting on barnacles which attached themselves to the bottom of the boat, and on sea blubber for which they dived. The following day some of the men became delirious. One of them lay down exhausted, when another struck him several blows on the head with an iron belaying pin, cutting him badly. The blood that flowed was caught in a tin and drank by the man himself and the two other men. Afterward they fought and bit one another, and only left off when completely exhausted, to recommence as soon as they were able, the boy Horner during the time keeping watch with Webster. On the thirty-first day in the boat they were cked up 600 miles from land by the ship "City of | intoxicating liquors to the uses of science, art, Manchester," Hardie, master, by whom they were and medicine. very kindly treated and brought to Calcutta. Webster, who by his conduct was the means of saving the A gentleman at Lake George, after waving his lives of all who were in the boat, has had conferred upon him by the Queen the Albert medal of the second class. He is now living at Broughty Ferry,

"Council Hall," named in bonor of the first session of the Congregational Convention, was formally opened on Saturday, 8th instant, at the close of anniversary week at Oberlin. The new hall is intended for the theological department, and will suffice for its accommodation when it shall have become as large as any theological seminary in the whole country. It has been completed inside the contracts, and is yet so substantial and handsome in appearance, that Prof. Mead in his historical discourse felt called upon arrange brick and mortar in a comely pile than in an unsightly heap. We find the following particulars of the interesting occasion in the last Dr. Post of St. Louis delivered the dedication address, and President Finney offered, with the

old-time intensity of supplication, the dedicatory

prayer. But the interest of this most interesting

day of the week culminated in the reminiscences

of the early days of the theological seminary, to which the audience filling the large church listened with tearful, laughing attention. President Finney, in spite of impaired strength, still We subjoin a few notes furnished by different at eighty-four almost as straight as an arrow, told how he came to Oberlin, authorized by Arthur Tappan to draw on him for any part or all of his annual income of nearly \$100,000 for the support of this new school of the prophetsa pledge paralyzed by the quick following financial convulsions of 1837. The first living creature he met on his arrival at Oberlin was an old bear, surveying the college clearing from what is now the central business corner of the village. Rev. George Clark recalled the day when the occupants of Cincinnati (alias Slab) Hall were out of meat. Having carried the case to God in prayer, he started out the back door with a rifle, and had scarcely left it when he saw a deer in the bush! "The Lord has sent it," he thought. "But to make sure of it I will shoot from a rest." Off went the deer while he was accommodating his works to his faith. But he followed and brought him down, and kneeling by the carcass gave God thanks. Those were days when prayer was the vital breath of every proceeding, and when the apple vender, setting his basket in the college hall in the morning, labelled with the price would return at night to get his money and such of his stock as had not sold itself! Rev. Dr. E B. Fairfield told how he walked 150 miles through the woods from home to the seminary at the beginning of the term, and then walked back again at its close, to persuade his parents to send the rest of the children. Mrs. Shepherd, the worthy helpmeet of the founder of Oberlin, was present to live over these old times, and standing in the pew to receive the applause of the great audience. Dr. Peabody of Harvard, called out for a few words, confessed himself profoundly touched with these recollections, testifying also that no other man had done his mind and heart such service as President Finney did years ago, in a course of lectures to which he listened when a young man and a theological student at Cambridge. Dr. Peabody's presence and participation in the exercises of the week, bringing in heartiest fashion old Harvard's greeting to Oberlin, was a noteworthy feature of this commencement occasion. His masterly address on Christianity and science delighted all, as did his earnest

The attendance of students the past year-over | tioned. We give the New York Tribune's trans-1300 !- has been larger than in any previous year of Oberlin's history. And that history of forty years, in which hazing, and feuds between "town and gown," have always been unknown, and in which offences calling for expulsion have scarcely averaged one a year among several hundred students, we humbly submit, proves the case for co-education. Nevertheless it is to be said that the friends of the system at Oberlin look with apprehension on such experiments at co-education as are making, for instance, at Ann Arbor; where young misses away from home, and boarding, perhaps, in clubs composed of both sexes, are placed under no college rules or regulations whatever, save a requirement to attend recitation. Quite strong also seems to be the conviction at Oberlin that, because young men and women bring to their school training such differences in nature, and follow it with such differences in life work, there should be some difference in their course of study .- N. Y. Ev ngelist, August 20.

Death from Smoking.

The following sad warning is put on record by the New York correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser:

The use of tobacco is bad enough when begun in mature life, but it is infinitely worse when the foundations of the habit are laid in early years,

as it seems to have been the case here. A case in my own intimate acquaintance has this very week appalled a large circle of friends in this city. The victim was exactly my own years, and a companion from early childhood. For thirty years, at least, he has been a daily 1,391,032,000, Asia being the most populous section smoker of the choicest eigars, but in all his other and containing 798 millions, whilst Europe has habits temperate and regular, and of excellent constitution-one who of all men would have laughed at the suggestion that tobacco was kill-

A week ago last Saturday night be was stricken with a progressive paralysis, characteristic of nicotine, and on Sunday night he died.

His death was most pitiful. First, sight was lost, then speech, then motion of the neck, then motion of the arms, and so on throughout the body, and he lay for a fortnight unable to move or make a sign, save a pitiful tongueless, inarticulate sound, which sometimes almost rose to franctic effort, all in vain, to make known what he wished to say to his family or friends-for his consciousness and mental faculties were left unimpaired till within two hours of the last, to aggravate to the uttermost the horror of his situation-a living soul in a dead body.

The sense of hearing was left unimpaired, so that he was conscious of all around him, while as incapable of communication with them as if dead, save by a slight sign of assent or dissent to a question. The doctors were fully agreed that obacco was the cause of the stroke. After a year's consideration and discussion, the

American Medical Association, at its recent meeting in Detroit, passed the following strong statement Resolved, That in view of the alarming pre-

valence and ill effects of intemperance, with which none are so familiar as members of the medical profession, and which have called forth from English physicians the voice of warning to the people of Great Britain concerning the use of alcoholic beverages, we, as members of the medical profession of the United States, unite in the declaration that we believe that alcohol should be classed with other powerful drugs; that when prescribed medicinally, it should be done with enscientious caution and a sense of great respons-Resolved, That we are of the opinion that the

of a large amount of physical and mental disease; that it entails diseased appetites and enfeebled constitutions upon offspring; and that it is the cause of a large percentage of the crime and pauperism in our large cities and country. in public sentiment that would confine the use of

use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage is productive

FIGHTING POISON WITH POISON .- As an illustration of the power of one poison to counteract another in the human system, a recent case in this city furnishes a highly important and interesting tance. We give the statement as related to us The great fact should be made prominent that by Dr. Harris, who was called to the relief of a floor to present a level in spite of the motion of the United States, strong enough financially to would-be suicide, and who administered the sucborrow hundreds of millions at five per cent. has cessful antidote. The person had taken between actually promissory notes floating about and forty and fifty grains of opium, and was fast quoted at 912 cents in the 100. The Boston dying. He could no longer swallow, his ex-Journal of Commerce says that we can pay them | tremities were cold and had turned black, while to par if we choose; and the first step to wipe out his respirations only numbered between six and an evil is resolutely to look it in the face and ac- seven to the minute. This last of itself seemed knowledge its existence. Hence the masses who to indicate that all hope was gone, as anything can complacently see gold quoted at 1094 would, less than eight respirations a minute had heretoif the press powerfully presented to them the fore been known as a sure precursor of death. fact that the greenback dollar was worth only As a last resort, the doctor determined to try 913 cents in the 100, demand of their representa- heroic treatment, and he accordingly, with a ciate the currency to nearly par in gold. Capi- of water beneath the skin over the heart, stomach,

can paper.

About the Potato.

Our common potato belongs botanically to a

very suspicious order of plants, and it is well for

the admirers of the tubers not to inquire very

closely into its family relations. The knowledge

that the potato is first cousin to such plants as tobacco, belladonna, benbane, nightshade, etc., all of them deadly narcotice, might trouble the sensitive nerves of some lovers of the delicious vegetable. Is the potato plant poisonous? Certainly it is. The stem, foliage, and fruit contain the same poisonous principles as henbane, and cannot be consumed as food without disastrous | the ceremony. But Mrs. B. declared at the same an abnormal production, which is extraordinary or bunch which consists largely of pure starch. If a portion of this underground branch pushes its way out of the soil, the epidermis assumes a green color, and then it becomes, like the aboveground branches, poisonous. The green potatoes which are found growing half exposed to air and sunlight in our fields should be rejected, as they are totally unfit for human food. The potato has true leaf buds, or sears (the parts called the eyes), and in this respect resembles the stem. We can cut out these eyes or leaf buds, and from them propagate the plant, each eye growing and prolucing an independent structure. These facts should lead us to understand that the subterranean

portions of plants are not always roots. The potate in its early cultivation met with strange vicissitudes, and great opposition. The stern old Puritans opposed its cultivation, and denied its lawfulness as an article of food, because the plant was not mentioned in the Bible! Sir Walter Raleigh carried the plants to England from this country in 1586, and put them in his garden. His gardener thought the green potato apples were the potatoes, and expressed his disgust to his master at such products. He was told to pull up the weeds and throw them away. In loing so he found the true potatoes, more than a bushel in quantity, and he hurried back to Sir Walter in a very happy humor, to show him the sample and make known his discovery. So late as 1725 it was only cultivated in gardens in England and Scotland. During a period of more than one hundred and fifty years after Sir Walter introduced it into Ireland, it failed to rise superior to the prejudices of English cultivators. This is a singular history indeed. A plant so nutritious, whose culture is adapted

to almost every soil and climate, must be regarded as among the choicest gifts of Providence, and one that is destined to hold its place in the estimation of millions of people so long as time

Grant Before Richmond.

Auguste Laugel, in an elegant essay on Charles Sumner, in the Revue des Deux Mondes, the most polite periodical of Europe, relates an anecdote of Grant which is characteristic. M. Laugel being on a visit to this country at the time Grant was evangelical sermon, delivered in the pulpit of the in charge of the military operations before Richbidden them. In Turkey, increased demand for wine, of late years, has been accompanied by Fairchild's baccalaureate and of all the other enable him to gratify this desire Mr. Sumner, who diminished demand for opium. In hot countries, public exercises, we have no space to speak at was a personal friend, gave him a letter to Grant. What followed M. Laugel relates as above men-

lation of the anecdote

Gen. Grant is cold and silent; he had ordered a tent to be given me at his headquarters, but during my brief stay I never saw him except at dinner, which was as short as it was frugal. Hardly a word was spoken. I remember that one day one of the staff spoke of an attack to be made at the mouth of a river, and said that the bar at low tide had 16 feet of water on it. Grant raised his head; "eighteen feet," said he; and everybody held his tongue. When I was ready to depart, I gave notice the day before, as the rule was. That day, after dinner, the General, who usually retired at once to his tent, did me the honor to ask me to take a short walk with him. It was almost evening, in the month of January. "You brought me a letter from Sumper," said he. "I don't concern myself with politics, but they say in the newspapers that I belong to the Democratic party. You may say to Sumner that I am, before everything, the servant of the Union and of the Government; that for his friends, and especially for him, I have no feeling but esteem. He does his work in the Senate; I am doing mine, as well as I can, here, and I hope we shall soon be in Rich-

The World's Population. A Report from the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, at Washington, just issued, contains an interesting table of the population of the earth, taken chiefly from the work on that subject issued this year, at Gotha, by Drs. Behm and Wagner, and founded on the most recent authorities. By this statement the aggregate population of the earth is given at 3004 millions, Africa 203 millions, America 844 millions, and Australia and Polynesia 44 millions In Europe the leading nations are credited with the following numbers: Russia, 71 mil-

lions; the German Empire, 41 millions; France 36 millions; Austro-Hungary, 36 millions; Great Britain and Ireland, 32 millions; Italy, nearly 27 millions; Spain, 164 millions, and Turkey nearly 16 millions. The other countries do not exceed five millions each. In Asia, China, which is by far the most populous nation of the earth, is cred ited with 425 millions; Hindoostan, with 240 millions; Japan, 33 millions; the East India islands 304 millions; Burmab, Siam and farther India nearly 26 millions; Turkey, 134 millions, and Russia, nearly 11 millions. The Australian population is given at 1,674,500, and the Polynesian Islands at 2,763,500, New Guinea and New Zea land being included in the latter. In Africa the chief divisions are West Soudan and the Central African region, with 89 millions; the Central Soudan region, 39 millions; South Africa, 204 millions; the Galla country and the region east of the White Nile, 15 millions; Samauli, 8 millions; Egypt, 84 millions, and Morocco, 6 millions. In America, two-thirds of the population are north of the Isthmus, where the United States has nearly 39 millions, Mexico, over 9 millions, and the British Provinces, 4 millions. The total population of North America is given at nearly 52 millions, and of South America 254 millions, of which Brazil contains 10 millions. The West India Islands have over 4 millions, and the Central American States not quite 3 millions.

According to these tables London, with 3,254,-260 inhabitants, is the most populous city in the world, whilst Philadelphia, with 674,022 inhabitants (in 1870), is the eighteenth city in point of population. These eighteen cities, in their order, are the following: London, 3,254,260; Sutchan China), 2,000,000: Paris. 1,851,792: Pekin, 1,300, 00; Tschantchau-fu, 1,000,000; Siangtan, 1,000,000; Singnan-fu. 1,000,000; Canton, 1,000,000; New York, 942,292; Tientsin, 900,000; Vienna, 834,284; Berlin, 826,341; Hangkau, 800,000; Tschingtu-fu, 800,000; Calcutta, 794,645; Tokio (Yeddo), 674, 447; and Philadelphia, 674,022. Of cities smaller than Philadelphia, the leading ones are: St. Petersburg, 667,963; Bombay, 644,405; Moscow, 611,970; Constantinople, 600,000; Glasgow, 547, 538; Liverpool, 493,405; and Rio de Janeiro,

The invention of Mr. Bessemer, of England, by Resolved, That we would welcome any change which sea sickness is to be avoided in long voyages, is now ready for experiment. The ship is no toy, being three hundred and fifty feet long, built of the best material, and constructed under the most approved scientific formulas. The novel feature will be a swinging cabin (on the principle of the mariner's compass,) seventy feet in length by twenty-six wide, which is expected to resist the rolling and tumbling of the waves by a series of complicated machinery, which will enable the the bottom and sides. The new steamer is intended chiefly for the traffic across the English Channel, but in the event of her success the builders may be induced to construct others like

her for the great ocean ferries. Middle-aged ladies are looking up in our matrimonial market. It is becoming quite the fashion in England for men to marry women elder than themselves. Thus the brilliant wife of the brilliant Secretary for India, the Marquis of Salisbury, is several years his senior, and now the tives that it be made good for 100 cents. And hypodermic syringe, injected two-thirds of a this very feeling, says the Journal, would appredrachm of nux-vomica dissolved in a teaspoonful England, who is 24, is to be married to Lady Gertrude Talbot, who is 34. Lord Pembroke is talists would hasten to invest by purchasing at a spine, and on each arm above the elbow, and the discount money that would soon be at par, and calf ef each leg. The quantity of nuz-vomica and inherited vast estates of both his uncle and I just took him in the countenance with a right- of Can da to express his sentiments on any po- thus the desired end would be speedily accom- would have been the death of any well man in father. He is the greatest property owner in and QUALITY OF WORK, hander, that settled him and the damned insult- litical question, but he could say "that the plished. To carry out its views, our Boston existence, but in antagonism to the opium it was around Dublin, and has at least \$50,000 a year. The removal of goods will not be permitted ing grammar together. That's the way we dis- government of Great Britain and that of Canada cotemporary gives notice that henceforth gold will in this seemingly hopeless case an agent of life, Lord Pembroke's mother, Lady Herbert, of Lea, solved. I'm in town, and I guess Billy will be desired to pursue those policies that would tend not be quoted in the Boston Journal of Commerce, and in fifteen minutes the man was sitting up in who is well known as an author, joined the Sketches, drawings, photographs, or other re- here in a couple of weeks. "And so," continued to increase and develop the personal relations but that the greenback will be at the ruling rate bed, conscious, and rapidly recovering. - Amerihusband's death.

The Queen on Divorce.

That Queen Victoria holds very rigid views in questions of domestic morals has long been known. Just how severe she can be is indicated by the following bit of gossip, which the London correspondent of the Tribune declares to be authentic. A lady, whom I will call Mrs. B. announced to her friends that she was going to be presented at this last " drawing-room "-observing that her daughter was getting of an age to come out, and that for her daughter's sake she would overcome her own dislike or indifference to consequences. Fortunately the underground time that she would be presented by nobody but branches are free from injurious substances, if the Duchess of-let us say C .- a Duchess known they are entirely covered with earth. But what | to be intimate personally with the Queen, as well is meant by underground branches? We mean as to have held a high post in the royal bousehold. the tubers themselves, for they are nothing but Mrs. B.'s position, and that of her husband, is subterranean portions of the plant structure, and | such that her friends regarded her presentation as are not roots. A potato is a vegetable monstrosity, a thing of course, and only wondered there should be so much talk about it in advance. But the in every particular. The tuber is a branch of the day came and passed, and Mrs. B.'s name was plant which takes to the ground, and its growth becomes arrested and thickened, forming a knot | What had happened? To ask Mrs. B. was a delicate matter; but there was no reason why the Duchess should not be questioned, and to the Duchess flew Mrs. B.'s friends. "Why did you not present Mrs. B.?" queried they. To whom responded the Duchess: "Well it's true I promised to preent Mrs. B. and such a wigging as I have had for it from the Queen I'm not likely to forget. The Queen sent for me the day before, held up the card on which was Mrs. B.'s name and mine as her sponsor, and said : 'Duchess, how could you undertake to bring Mrs. B. to the drawing-room? Do you forget that Mrs. B. has once been at my court as Mrs. A. and that Mr. A. is still living?' And when I began some sort of answer, Her Majesty stopped me with 'There is absolutely nothing to be said; that fact is final.' I got away as best I could; and now you know why I did not present Mrs. B." There are, doubtless, Americans who will recognize the persons whem I have disguised with fictitious initials, for they are all eminent. I shall give no other clue to them except to say that the divorce in question was legally and regularly obtained by Mrs. B. from her former husband

It is stated that James Redpath, of the Boston Lecture Bureau has a contract with Mr. Beecher, made some months ago, to deliver twenty-one lectures in and around Boston for \$6,000, or about \$335 a lecture. An impression had gone abroad that Mr. Beecher might withdraw from his appointments, but it seems that this is by no means the case. He will go on with his fectures, to quote Mr. Redpath, "as if nothing had hap-pened." The lectures which Mr. Redpath has engaged give him the exclusive right in Eastern Massachusetts. He has now a half regret that he had not waited a little before advertising his course, as he cannot help feeling that something might have been gained by a lecture course with Mr. Beecher as the sole attraction. Mr. Moulton has had an offer of \$1,000 for five nights from some Maine speculators. Chicago wants to make an engagement with Theodore Tilton.

What epithets applied to a man are libelous is not only an interesting but growing legal question. Little more than a year ago a tribunal in North Carolina decreed the appellation of a "Pennsylvania Yankee" to the libelous extent of \$1000. Within a few months a Maryland court decided "Old Warty" to be a dangerous and costly soubriquet to bestow, even verbally, upon a gentleman with an excrescence on his And now Mr. Willis Phelps, of Springfield, Mass. asks justice to award him the snug sum of\$200, 000 from the fire-proof safe of Mr. Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, in satisfaction for the damage done him by sald paper designating him " the Boss Tweed of Springfield." \$200,000 is a great deal of money, and there are many thousands of sensitive American citizens quite willing to be published as "the Boss Iweed" of any place for one-half the amount claimed by Mr. Phelps, of Springfield.

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